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VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

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order of the Governor-General that native chiefs visiting Simla should receive no more than a public audience. The writer considers

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in a long article communicated by a correspondent, reports that on the return of the Maharaja of Jeypur from Simla on the 20th June last, it was rumoured that the Jeypur forces

having joined the British army at Delhi were going to encounter the Russians. The writer sees no reason to doubt this, as Indian chiefs are ready to devote their lives and

resources to England if any emergency arise. The English papers may think otherwise, on the ground that natives

and the English profess different creeds. But they are entirely mistaken. In the first place the religion of Russia

is not that of India. Secondly, the native chiefs have ever been the devoted adherents and allies of their rulers. Among

them the Maharaja of Jeypur stands first in his loyalty towards the British Government. He is a descendant of

Raja Man Singh, who brought the whole of Northern India under the sway of Akbar, and compelled it to pay tribute.

In return of these services the highest dignities were conferred upon him by the great Akbar. In those days the

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Magal Emperors used to richly reward the nobles of India with jayts, titles, *khalats*, &c., in return for trifling services, but now the state of things has quite changed. Jagirs have become as rare as the phoenix. Not even the Government of India has the power to confer them. Only two or three things have been left in its gift to please the native chiefs. First, there is the order of precedence in a durbar. But even this distinction is a cause of vexation and heart-burning to the feudatory states, as we saw in the unfortunate dispute about the place of the Maharaja of Odeypur at the durbar held by the Prince of Wales in Bombay.

Next, there is the title of the Star of India.

Thirdly, there is the honour of a salute of guns. But even the value of this last distinction has been lowered by a recent order of the Governor-General, that native chiefs visiting Simla should receive no salute of guns, as these visits are of a private rather than a public character. The writer considers this order of great political importance, and calls upon his contemporaries to discuss its propriety.

The same paper in its columns of summary of news states that an enquiry has been made by the Secretary of State of the Government of India as to the number of Indian troops that can be safely sent to Egypt should any necessity arise.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 1st July, in an article "The poor laws," dwells upon the need of some State provision for the maintenance of the poor and helpless. It advises the Government of India to levy a charity-tax from the people, and devote it to the support of the poor, and to save them from the extremities of hunger, taking care that it does not encourage slothfulness and indolence. Such a benevolent scheme would reflect great credit upon English civilization, and will show to the world that the Government loves alike its Indian and its British subjects.

A correspondent of the same paper, referring to the liberality of Government in restoring the magnificent royal masjid

Let Lahore to its original state, takes the opportunity to extend the various blessings which the people of India enjoy under the British rule, especially religious freedom.

The *Anand Lahari* of the 30th June writes that the rapid progress of the Russians in Central Asia has filled the minds of the well-wishers and lovers of English government with great anxiety. Two entirely opposite views are held

by persons able to judge of political affairs on this point. There are men who assure Government that the Russians have no intention of taking India, and that there is no reason to be at all afraid. There is another party who advise Government not to put any faith in the fair speeches of Russia, and to be prepared beforehand for all contingencies.

The editor considers the former party to be in error, and sides with the latter. The Russians may have no hostile inclinations at present, but they will have strong inducements to take India on extending their dominions to the frontier of Hindustan. The sight of means to do a thing, makes it often done even against our will. Instances are not wanting in history of conquests being made which were never anticipated. The English themselves came first to India as merchants, and never dreamt of acquiring the sovereignty of the country.

The editor suggests that the Government should be on the alert, and in order to check the advance of Russia should garrison Herat. It should lose no time in making warlike preparations for the maintenance of its power in Hindustan; and above all in striving to acquire the good will of its vast population.

The same paper quotes an article from a Russian newspaper to the effect that within the next five years a war will break out throughout the whole of Europe.

The *Almanak Akbari* of the 1st July, in an article headed "Justice," writes that the annual expenditure incurred

The *Andam Lahari* of the 30th June reports that Sir Salar Jung has offered to pay eight lakhs of rupees as compensation for the restitution of the Berars.

The *Lah-i-Mahfuz* of the 30th June in its correspondence column comments on the remarks lately made by a correspondent of the *Pioneer* on the nomination of Khalifa Muhammad Husain to the regency of Patiala. The correspondent of the *Pioneer* argues that the appointment of the Khalifa, a Muhammadan, will not find favour with the people of Patiala, who are Hindus, and that consequently some arrangements more in keeping with the will of the inhabitants should be made. The *Lah-i-Mahfuz*, admitting the plausibility of the argument, wonders at the ingenuity of the correspondent in hitting upon an idea that never occurred to the late Maharaja, who had entrusted the Khalifa with the management of all state affairs, nor to the British Government. There are several precedents to this at the present moment, as for instance Nawab Muhammad Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur in Kota and Munshi Shahamat Ali Khan in Ratlam.

The *Rah-i-Hind* of the 1st July writes, on the authority of the *Patiala Intelligence*, dated 23rd June, that the Nawab of Tonk has issued a general order in his dominions that all *Kharkas* (water-melons) must be brought to him before being taken to the market for sale, and that disobedience will be severely punished. Purchases are made by the Nawab on credit. To add to the misfortune of the sellers, his example has been naturally followed by the officers of the state. The poor people, deprived in this cruel manner of their means of livelihood, do not know how to maintain themselves and their families. This absurd and ridiculous order is a fair index of the general administration of the state.

The *Rah-i-Hind* of the 6th July learns from his Oudh correspondent that the wife of a bhair brought forth three children at once, and that for this fault they were expelled

and their house destroyed by fire. The writer also mentions the alleged custom of burning in native states.

The same paper calls the attention of the Agent to Governor-General to an act of cruelty on the part of the Naib Kotwal in Dholpur, who had a criminal tied to a tree and badly beaten with sticks.

The *Kashmiri Hindustan* of the 1st July publishes an article from the *Kashmiri Hindustan*, No. 25, to the effect that the British are devising plans to subdue the whole of Central Asia and are making new arrangements in every place. The Government intends to establish a cantonment for British forces at Herat to prevent the Russians from extending the boundary of their dominions.

FRONTIER.

The *Kashmiri Hindustan* of the 1st July in its correspondence column, under the heading "Bannu," states that conflicts take place between the two tribes Vaziran and Masahan every year in the hot weather, and that the former are now going to fight with the latter in non-British territory.

The *Kashmiri Hindustan* of the same date, on the authority of a correspondent, mentions that Aman-ul-Mulk, the ruler of Khashi, who has the reigns of Bhar and Dand, has come to pay a visit to the ruler of Swat for the market for the Nawab.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

GENERAL.

The *Kashmiri Hindustan* of the 30th June in its columns of miscellaneous news reports that the fines imposed by the magistrates of Bombay upon the police department amounted to Rs. 2,500. The editor suggests that the example might be followed with advantage in these provinces, because the police are not very ready to receive fines (Plato), and the magistrates are not very ready to impose fines (Plato). The editor also mentions that the police are not very ready to receive fines (Plato), and the magistrates are not very ready to impose fines (Plato).

The *State of Affairs in Hindustan* of the 1st July complained on the authority of a correspondent of the *Indian Discourtesy* and ill-temper with which a judicial assistant commissioner treats all litigants and pleaders. A man is put in the lock-up for the least fault. The correspondent purposely conceals the name of the accused, but promises to reveal it if asked by Government.

The same paper, referring to the appointment of the editor of the *Times of India* as a member of the Municipal Committee of Bombay, trusts that if the same measure be adopted in these provinces by the nomination of editors of newspapers, these men will no doubt give very sound and independent opinions. They will not confine themselves to the usual "yes" of the ordinary run of members.

The *Urdū Akhbar* of the 24th June, advertising to the provision of the law which exempts respectable persons and women from attending the court in person, says that effect is not given to it in the Benares, although it is observed in other provinces of India. The paper repeats its former suggestion that men of family and respectability should have chairs given them in court. The writer argues that women, especially those of respectable families, should be exempted from personal attendance at court. He notices a recent case in which a man, on his wife being summoned to the court by the magistrate, gave in his *resistance*, and remarks that similar cases must be of frequent occurrence in these provinces.

The *Higgin Institute Gazette* of the 30th June comments upon the late disturbances in the Central Jail in Lucknow. It argues that religious prejudices have a very strong hold upon the mind, especially upon that of a native. No power in the world can overcome them, and force, if applied by Government, only makes them stronger and more obstinate. The past history of the world clearly shows that the greatest disturbances and commotions that have ever occurred have owed

the state, and their house destroyed by fire. The writer condemns this absurd custom obtaining in native states.

The same paper calls the attention of the Agent to Governor-General to an act of cruelty on the part of the Naib Kotwal in Dholpur, who had a criminal tied to a tree and badly beaten with sticks.

GENERAL AND CENTRAL ASIA.
The *Khair Khwah-i-Hind* of the 1st July publishes an extract from the *Khair Khwah-i-Alam*, No. 25, to the effect that the Russians are devising plans to subdue the whole of Central Asia, and are making new arrangements in every place. The English Government intends to establish a cantonment for British forces at Herat to prevent the Russians from further extending the boundary of their dominions.

FRONTIER.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Hind* of the 1st July in its correspondence columns, under the heading "Bannu," states that conflicts take place between the two tribes Vaziran and Maseidan every year in the hot weather, and that the former are now going to fight with the latter in non-British territory.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Hind* of the same date, on the authority of a correspondent, relates that Aman-ul-Mulk, the ruler of Kashgar, with the rulers of Bhar and Dard, has come to pay a visit to the Akhund of Swat.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

GENERAL.

The *Safr-i-Hind* of the 30th June in its columns of miscellaneous news reports that the fines imposed by the magistrates of Bombay upon the police department amounted to Rs. 2,200. The editor suggests that the example might be followed with advantage in these provinces, because the police are always ready to act like Plato, of whom he says, "The writer means Plato (Platon) brother of the law." and that for this last reason, the police are always ready to act like Plato.

The *Khat-i-Hindustan* of the 1st July complains on the authority of a correspondent, of the habitual discourtesy and ill-temper with which a judicial assistant commissioner treats all litigants and pleaders. A man is put in the lock-up for the least fault. The correspondent purposely conceals the name of the accused, but promises to reveal it if asked by Government.

The same paper, referring to the appointment of the editor of the *Times of India* as a member of the Municipal Committee of Bombay, trusts that if the same measure be adopted in these provinces by the nomination of editors of newspapers, these men will no doubt give very sound and independent opinions. They will not confine themselves to the usual "yes" of the ordinary run of members.

The *Urdu Akhbar* of the 24th June, adverting to the provision of the law which exempts respectable persons and women from attending the court in person, says that effect is not given to it in the Bcers, although it is observed in other provinces of India. The paper repeats its former suggestion that men of family and respectability should have chairs given them in court. The writer argues that women, especially those of respectable families, should be exempted from personal attendance at court. He notices a recent case in which a man, on his wife being summoned to the court by the magistrate, gave in his *razindad*, and remarks that similar cases must be of frequent occurrence in these provinces.

The *Atigarn Institute Gazette* of the 30th June comments upon the late disturbances in the Central Jail in Lucknow. It argues that religious prejudices have a very strong hold upon the mind, especially upon that of a native. No power in the world can overcome them, and force, if applied by Government, only makes them stronger and more obstinate. The past history of the world clearly shows that the greatest disturbances and commotions that have ever occurred have owed

their origin to religious matters. A recent instance is to be found in the hardships and difficulties in which Turkey is involved on account of its Christian subjects. Thus, any ruler who interferes with the religion of his subjects runs a very great risk, and cannot be exempted from the charge of indiscretion and imprudence.

The writer then, after giving an account of the disturbance in the Lucknow jail, comments upon the impropriety of the order of the superintendent from which it originated. The order could have no other object than to oppress the prisoners. How can a Hindû drink out of the same vessel with a Muhammadan, when he even loses his caste by eating with a Hindû of a different caste? If a man does anything in a jail which his religion forbids, on his release he is subjected to the miseries of social ostracism, and is disowned by his family. The superintendents of jails in general do not pay any heed to these things; they practise many oppressions and severities which they are by no means empowered, which even Government itself would not like, to inflict. In some jails the evil has grown to a fearful extent, and the indifference of district authorities to what passes in them is not in accordance with common justice. It is strange that only one native has been deputed to institute inquiries into the origin of this disturbance, a proof that the authorities do not attach much importance to it.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 29th June, adverting to the incident in Dacca in which an Englishman wounded his elephant-driver with a spear for disobedience, expresses his surprise at the police not arresting the criminal on the spot, and suggests that he should have been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment.

The *Dyer-i-Azam* of the 5th July impugns the justice of the measure adopted at Sialkote of providing the cells of European prisoners with punkas in the hot weather. Europeans and natives being equally the subjects of Government should be treated alike.

The same paper in its correspondence columns invites attention to the unjust practice of stamp-paper vendors of demanding more than the value of the paper; they are never satisfied with the commission which they get from Government. The writer prays Government either to sell these papers itself as before, or to issue stringent rules by which the present evil may be thoroughly removed.

The *Albert Gazette* of the 30th June discusses the question of the admission of natives to the civil service. The Statesman is thanked for the ability, zeal, and impartiality with which it has set forth the claims of natives to enter the civil service. If its suggestions be acted upon by the Government, they will not only tend to promote the welfare of the country, but also to strengthen the British power. British rule has been in existence for upwards of a century and a quarter, yet during this long period it has with special care and caution refrained from conferring high offices upon natives. It has always been the alleged policy of Government that all the subjects of the Queen, without any distinction of colour, country, and race, are eligible to State appointments, but no practical effect has ever been given to it. The English have dealt with the natives as the Spartans did with the Helots. The only use which the former made of the latter was to make them cut wood and draw water. Even after the civil service was thrown open to all by the competition system, various plans have been adopted to make it more and more inaccessible to natives; the maximum number of marks in the oriental languages has been lowered, and the limit of age has been reduced, &c. European officers of high position have spoken highly about the fitness of natives for high judicial appointments, though opinions differ as to their ability for executive work. The writer is at a loss to understand why natives are eligible to Judgeships in the High Court, but not to a District Judgeship. Lord Lytton would earn immortal glory by redressing this long-standing grievance.

The *Malabar Advertiser* of the 28th June discusses some of the grievances of the natives. A Government cannot exist without the good will of the people. The late Sultan of Turkey, who fell under the displeasure of his subjects, lost his throne, and suffered every indignity. The English, who are indebted for all their riches and honour to India, hold the natives no better than menials. The *Calcutta Statesman* is quoted to show that six years ago, out of a population of 20 crores, the number of natives holding appointments worth one thousand or more a month was only fifteen. Whereas the pay of Europeans, as a rule, ranges between one thousand and twenty thousand. Several difficulties are thrown in the way of the natives to debar them from competing at the civil service examination. Again, there is one law for the native, and another for the European. The fate of the former, if he happens to cause the death of a European, even by accident, is sealed beforehand; while the latter may shoot down any number of natives as beasts of prey with impunity. The editor then gives an account of the way in which the Government forced the Nizam to cede the Berars to it.

It is further added that the English should take a warning from the affairs of Turkey, and try in every way to acquire the good will of the people. For instance, the civil service examination should be held in India, and there should be fair play in conferring appointments upon the successful candidates. An assembly or parliament is required in India.

The appointment of a few native members to the English Parliament, as advocated by some native newspapers, would produce no beneficial effect, as their influence would necessarily be extremely little.

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Madras Mail* of the 4th July argues that the present educational system is a failure. Government colleges in India can rank no higher than private and Government schools in England.

The scholars yearly sent out by these literary institutions have a slight acquaintance with several branches of learning and science, but they are not masters of any. A good and thorough education should inculcate good manners and humility; but we look in vain for these qualities in our scholars. Pride and conceit are their prominent characteristics.

No better success has been achieved by the oriental branch of the Panjab University; its "Maulvi" graduates are far inferior in ability to the common teachers of private schools who were trained under the old system.

The editor ascribes the failure of the Educational Department in a great measure to the fact that its management is in the hands of foreigners. He recommends that physical sciences should be taught in all colleges; and that an education of the highest order should be given to a student only in that particular science or art for which he evinces a natural capacity. He does not expect good results from the University for a long time to come, and therefore calls upon the national seminaries, such as the Muhammadan College at Aligarh and the Hindú School at Lahore, to exert themselves to meet the requirements of the people.

THE PRESS.

The *Quah Akhbār* of the 5th July writes that the Anglo-Indian Press is the avowed enemy of the natives. A native, however able and experienced a man he may be, is sure to be denounced by it for unfitness and incapacity. It is always ready to pick holes in the native chiefs' coats, and to take part against them.

When Sir Salar Jang expressed a wish to have the Berars restored to the Nizám, the Anglo-Indian papers raised their voices from all parts of the country against the measure. The result was that their unanimity carried the day, though the refusal of the Government to surrender the Berars is a clear breach of promise. Thus the minister, despairing of success in India, has been obliged to undertake a journey to England to gain his object.

No sooner was the intention of Scindia of paying a visit to the Viceroy at Simla known than the English papers began assiduously to spread the report that the object of the Maharaja was to obtain Jhansi and the fort. What the object of Scindia was is best known to himself, but the papers lost no time in attempting to prejudice the Viceroy against it.

The *Akmal-ul-Akhbar* of the 2nd July quotes an article from the *Soma Prakash* which rebuts the arguments of the *Pioneer* against the liberty of the native press. The *Pioneer's* correspondent advocated a strict supervision of the vernacular press for its persistent complaints that Englishmen are not punished for their crimes. The *Soma Prakash* thinks that the native papers have good reason to make this complaint, and that a reference to the records of the last few years will prove this. Whenever a native is killed by an Englishman, the latter is either acquitted altogether or is very slightly punished.

In 1871 a plate-layer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway killed a coolie and was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment by the High Court.

Last year a military officer killed his punkha coolie in the Panjab and escaped with a fine of Rs. 20. A Eurasian plunderer killed his syce in the North-Western Provinces some six months ago, and got off with a fine of Rs. 30. Private McGrath lately shot three natives at Shahjahanpur, and, despite the overwhelming evidence against him, he was acquitted on the plea of insanity.

Under these circumstances, the native press is quite justified in condemning the partiality shown towards the English.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 1st July notices the impropriety and injustice of the custom of *Tamboo*, which is coming in favour with native Government officials in the Panjab.

Munshi Muhammad Mehdi Khan, the late tahsildar of Amritsar, and officiating extra assistant commissioner of Gurdaspur, is said to have collected *Tambol* (presents on marriage occasions) to the extent of about Rs. 11,000 on the occasion of his son's marriage from the *saldars*, lumberdars, patwáris, and others of his own district. Those who failed to present the cursed *Tambol* were threatened, and their suits were not entertained. The editor refers to section 161 of the Indian Criminal Code, which lays down severe punishment for a Government official receiving a gratification. He prays the Panjab Government to put a stop to this objectionable practice, and save the people from being ruined in this way by Government officials.

The *Meerut Gazette* of the 1st July in its local news columns comments upon the great dilatoriness of some officers in deciding cases, and the loss thereby suffered by the parties concerned.

The *Kavi Vachan Suda* of the 3rd idem states that beggars have begun again to extort alms from the people by sticking thin iron bars into their eyes, and by torturing—birds. The municipal bye-laws forbidding these cruel practices are not enforced.

A correspondent of the *Agra Akhbár* of the 30th June, writing from Sipri, describes the hardships of the inhabitants of that cantonment. Though nominally in British territory, yet British law is but imperfectly enforced. Officers of the adjoining native state occasionally interfere in its affairs, and levy imposts upon the articles that are brought to the bazar for sale.

An Amritsar correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 4th July states that a tahsildár of that district holds his court at night, and thus puts suitors to a great deal of inconvenience. The tahsildár is also complained of for his ill-temper.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* of the 1st July complains that the municipal committee neglect the road-side trees. They are

often blown down, and no precaution to prevent this is ever taken.

A correspondent of the *Samaya Vinod* of the 1st July regrets that girls under the disguise of marriage are often sold among the Hindus, especially in Kumaun. This practice, though forbidden both by the Hindu Shastras and by the law, is in great favour with the people. It is the fertile source of many evils—quarrels between the husband and wife, divorce, infidelity, &c. The writer urges upon Government the need of special legislation to check this growing crime.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Alam* of the 30th June finds fault with the Delhi Municipal Committee for lighting a few streets and lanes only and neglecting the rest. The members have not been guided in their selection by any thought of the convenience of the people at large, but have solely consulted their own comfort.

The *Aligarh Institute Gasette* of the same date, referring to a recent case of incest committed in Calcutta under the influence of drink, observes that the use of these drugs is a great stain upon European civilization, and is the cause of horrible crimes that one feels ashamed to mention. It is added that

young European officers sometimes go to court in a state of intoxication.

A correspondent of the *Asiatic* of the 1st July, writing from Sibir, describes the hardships of the inhabitants of that continent. Though nominally in British territory, yet British law is but imperfectly enforced. Officers of the adjoining native state occasionally interfere in its affairs and levy imposts upon the articles that are brought to the bazar for sale.

An *Asiatic* correspondent of the *Kabul-i-Hind* of the 4th July states that a talukdar of that district holds his court at night, and thus puts visitors to a great deal of inconvenience. The talukdar is also complained of for his ill-temper.

The *Asiatic* of the 1st July complains that the municipal committee neglect the road-side trees. They are

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	DATE.
	1876.
Mangal Samachar, ...	June 1st
Nizam-ul-Akhbar, ...	" 19th
Benares Akhbar, ...	" 21st
Marwar Gazette, ...	" 26th
Rohilkhand Akhbar, ...	" 28th
Urdu Akhbar, ...	" 28th
Malwa Akhbar, ...	" 28th
Munba-ul-Akhbar, ...	" 29th
Akhbar-i-'Alam, ...	" 29th
Anjuman-i-Panjab, ...	" 30th
Social Science Congress Gazette, ...	" 30th
Safir-i-Hind, ...	" 30th
Kasi Patrika, ...	" 30th
Anand Lahori, ...	" 30th
Lah-i-Mahfuz, ...	" 30th
Khair Khwah-i-'Alam, ...	" 30th
Aligarh Institute Gazette, ...	" 30th
Albert Gazette, ...	" 30th
Agra Akhbar, ...	" 30th
Adib-i-'Alam, ...	" 30th
Mohib-i-Hind, ...	" 30th
Meerut Gazette, ...	July 1st
Koh-i-Nur, ...	" 1st
Khair Khwah-i-Hind, ...	" 1st
Musid-i-Hind, ...	" 1st
Nasir-ul-Akhbar, ...	" 1st
Nasir-ul-Islam, ...	" 1st
Mahar-i-Durukhsan, ...	" 1st
Ashraf-ul-Akhbar, ...	" 1st
Khair Khwah-i-Panjab, ...	" 1st
Urdu Akhbar (Akola), ...	" 1st
Rohilkhand Akhbar, ...	" 1st
Muraga-i-Tehzib, ...	" 1st
Musid-i-'Am, ...	" 1st
Guldistah Shora, ...	" 1st
Sayad-ul-Akhbar, ...	" 1st
Anjuman-i-Hind, ...	" 1st
Almorah Akhbar, ...	" 1st
Samaya Vinod, ...	" 1st
Sudarshan Samachar, ...	" 1st
Panjabi Akhbar, ...	" 1st
Rahbar-i-Hind, ...	" 1st
Vakil-i-Hindustan, ...	" 1st
Tohfah-i-Kashmir, ...	" 1st
Urdu Akhbar, ...	" 1st
Nur-ul-Anwar, ...	" 1st
Nur-ul-Afaq, ...	" 1st
Anjuman-i-Akhbar, ...	" 1st
Khair Khwah-i-Hindustan, ...	" 1st
Najm-ul-Akhbar, ...	" 1st
Lamah-i-Nur, ...	" 2nd

1876.		July	
Mails - No.
Quarterly Gazette
Alambur - Akhbar
Orak Akhbar
Dakshin-i-Sikandari
Pattana Akhbar
Sada Darsha
Kashmiri Akhbar
Sadul-i-Akhbar
Vinod Akhbar
Kashmiri Akhbar
Shah-i-Taj
Lawrence Gazette
Munir Gazette
Rakhs-i-Hind
Shah-i-Akhbar
Akhbar-i-Am
Rakhs-i-Hind
Nasir-i-Azam
Orak Akhbar
Bahar-i-Akhbar
Nasir-i-Afghanistan
Orak Akhbar

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